

ANOTHER INJUNCTION

ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL COURT
AGAINST GOVERNOR RUSSELL.

Judge Simonton restrains the Governor, Attorney-General and Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad from carrying out the provisions of the Acts of the last Legislature regarding this Railroad.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 29.—Today Governor Russell and Attorney General Walshe had an injunction served on them and one will be served on each of the newly appointed directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad restraining them from attempting to carry out two acts of the general assembly, amending the charter of the said road, which gives the governor control of that road. This action is brought by W. R. Tucker, of Raleigh, the largest private stockholder in the road. Ex-Judge Boykin and Armistead Jones, Esq., will appear for Mr. Tucker. The restraining order is returnable before Judge Simonton at Greensboro April 6th, the day after the hearing of the North Carolina railroad injunction case.

Governor Russell said he had not read the papers served on him. He said "I will appoint the state's proxy if I choose, and when I choose, I shall not ask any United States judge, when I can do so, I have had no occasion to make any appointment. Dorch resigned six months ago."

The Charleston News and Courier of yesterday gives the following account of the issuing of this restraining order:

The governor of North Carolina has again been restrained by a United States circuit judge, Saturday morning the Hon. E. T. Boykin, of Raleigh, representing one of the largest stockholders in the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, appeared before Judge Simonton in Charleston and obtained a restraining order against Governor Russell, preventing him from enforcing the new law passed by the recent session of the North Carolina legislature. The paper will be filed at 9 o'clock this morning with the clerk of the United States circuit court in Raleigh. It is likely to create a considerable stir in the North Carolina railroad circles. During the past few months a big fight has been in progress between the railroad and the state government, and the acts passed at the last session of the general assembly are alleged to be unconstitutional. The restraining order is made returnable before Judge Simonton, at Greensboro, on April 6, 1897.

The North Carolina legislature has undertaken to revolutionize all the public institutions in the state. It will be remembered that a short time ago Judge Simonton restrained the governor of North Carolina from in any way interfering with the lease of the North Carolina railroad to the Southern for a period of ninety-nine years. Now, Judge Simonton, at the instance of Mr. W. R. Tucker, who owns \$135,510 worth of stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, through his attorney, Judge E. T. Boykin, has restrained Governor Russell from the enforcement of the two acts of the state legislature of 1895. These acts are intended to transfer the management and control of the road from the private stockholders to the state. Under the original charter the state owns two-thirds of the stock and the private stockholders the other third. By the terms of the charter which provides a guaranteed scale of votes, the state is only entitled to 250 votes, while the private stockholders are entitled to about 700.

The object of this legislation is to repeal this provision of the charter and make the state dominant in the control of the affairs of the road. It is provided likewise that the state's proxy shall be present at all meetings of the company to the end that a quorum may be constituted. This provision is not contained in the old charter.

One of the acts provides that upon the mere suggestion of the governor, the state's proxy and the state's directors may be removed and a meeting called forthwith for the election of a new president. It likewise places severe penalties on any of the officers or agents of the company who shall refuse to surrender the property, books and records of the company to the newly appointed officers on their demand. Also, it is declared that upon such refusal to surrender possession of the property of the company, and upon any stockholders or interested party resorting to the courts for the purpose of contesting the provisions of the act, the governor shall designate some person in the territory contiguous to the road, who shall sue the old officers for the possession of the road, and for the appointment of a receiver, who shall take charge of, manage and control it for an indefinite period of time.

It is contended that these several provisions of the acts of 1895 are unconstitutional and void and that they deprive the officers of the road of their property rights in their office without notice and without a day in court; that it deprives the judge of his discretion, the act making it mandatory on him to appoint the receiver, whereby his judicial discretion is taken away; in that it violates the obligation of the charter contract in that it deprives the private stockholders of their rights without due process of law; in that it is partial and unjust legislation.

It is alleged in the bill filed before Judge Simonton that the only reason for the enactment and attempted enforcement of these acts is purely political. The Atlantic and North Carolina railroad has been declaring dividends under the old management for the first time in its history. Besides a great deal of money has been expended for

necessary repairs and improvements. The order of Judge Simonton, to be filed in Raleigh today, provides that the governor and the board of internal improvements be restrained from removing any of the state directors or state's proxy except for cause and on due notice, and that the governor or any person to be designated by him to institute proceedings under the first act of the legislature of 1895, be restrained from suing or moving for the appointment of a receiver, and that the governor be restrained from designating any person to institute proceedings for the appointment of said receiver, and that the governor and his newly appointed directors be restrained from undertaking to enforce the provisions of the act of 1895, repealing the vote clause of the old charter and permitting the state's proxy to vote one vote for each share of the state's interest, and from considering it necessary that in presence of the state's proxy shall be required to constitute a quorum. The governor is also restrained from appointing the state's proxy, as provided in the last act of the general assembly.

This restraining order, as stated, is made returnable on April 6th, and will be heard before Judge Simonton in Greensboro on that day. Judge Boykin left Charleston yesterday morning for Raleigh with the order in his pocket, which will be filed today. No notice of the case was printed yesterday from the fact that it had been agreed that Judge Boykin's work might have amounted to nothing.

Wife's Right to Punish Her Children.

In the annals of the criminal court of Mecklenburg county as presided over by Hon. O. P. Meares, there was no case tried that presented a more curious or interesting point of law appertaining to "domestic relations" than the case of State vs. H., an indictment for assault and battery. The facts in that case briefly related were as follows: H. and T. were neighbors, T. being a married man and having a son about 8 years old. T. was absent from home for two weeks, and during his absence Mrs. T. had great difficulty in controlling the son, who appeared to have been a very unruly boy. One day during the absence of her husband, Mrs. T. requested H., her neighbor, to take her son to the field with him and give her some relief from the constant mischief H. objected upon the ground that the boy was unruly and would give him trouble. Thereupon Mrs. T. begged H. to take the boy, and told H. that she gave him full authority to whip the boy if he was not obedient to H. in every respect. H. then agreed to take the boy upon condition that he be allowed to chastise him if he saw fit. In a short time the boy began to throw rocks at his horses, and refused to stop after commands and threats. Thereupon H., relying upon the authority granted by Mrs. T., proceeded to chastise the boy moderately with a switch. Upon the boy's return home the mother made no complaint, but on the next day the father returned and hearing of the affair, became very angry, and proceeded to have H. arrested for assault and battery on the boy. Upon the trial the case before Judge Meares the attorney for H. sought to justify the assault upon the ground that Mrs. T. had given him permission, but the solicitor for the state argued that the wife had no right to give another person authority to whip her child, that the husband alone had such power.

The case was argued at great length and the law as to the respective rights and powers of the husband and wife in the family government from the most ancient times was considered. After hearing the argument, Judge Meares, who was admitted on all sides to be a most admirable judge of criminal law, held that the wife had no right to authorize another to whip her child, and, in fact, he told the jury that in strict law, the wife had no right to chastise her child, except by the consent of her husband, actual or implied. In the judge's view the husband was the supreme head of the household, and he, and such as he alone should authorize, had the legal right to punish the child by whipping. The defendant was, of course, convicted under the charges, and a nominal fine was imposed, but the case was not carried up, because it would be interesting to learn what our highest court would say on the point.

The position taken by Judge Meares was a startling one to the wives and mothers of Charlotte. Most of whom were under the impression that they, and not their husbands, had the highest right to punish the children; and it would doubtless take more than one supreme court decision to convince them of their error. While we are obliged to concede that according to the ancient rules of the common law, Judge Meares was undoubtedly right, yet we are bound to believe that, according to the tendency of modern decisions, the court would now hold that the wife had equal authority with the husband to punish the children.—Charlotte Observer.

Populists and the Tariff.

Washington, March 29.—The populists of the house and senate held a joint caucus this evening at which an address was issued, defining the position of the people's party on the tariff bill. The address declares that the pending tariff measure in the house is for the purpose of side tracking real and vital issues. The address further declares that "lack of revenue is not the result of defects in the bill (the Wilson) as it was passed by congress, but resulted from a decision of the supreme court which declared the income tax unconstitutional. The most direct and effective method would be to restore the level of prices which existed prior to the demonetization of that metal." They also assert in their address: "We do not regard the Dingley bill as a revenue measure. It seems to us designed by the republican party to create such a tariff agitation as will divert the attention of the people from the misery they suffer from a contraction of money and the rule of monopolies."

REPUBLICAN REVOLT

AGAINST CERTAIN PROVISIONS
OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Republican Representatives from Massachusetts Protest Against Being Smothered by too High Rates.—An Indiana Republican Also Kicks out of Traces.—A Resolution to Make Immediately Available \$250,000 for Mississippi River Improvements—Another Anti-Civil Service Resolution.

SENATE.

Washington, March 29.—The senate today spent about an hour in open session, and about two hours and a half in secret session discussing the arbitration treaty. During the open session a remonstrance against the treaty was presented from the Monroe Doctrine Club, of Philadelphia, which characterizes it as "craftily contrived to advance the interests of England and to coerce the United States into adoption of a reciprocity treaty with Canada."

Senator Morgan presented his minority report in the Pacific railroad matter which was ordered printed.

Senator Hoar reported from the judiciary committee a bill to prohibit the reproduction in the District of Columbia and territories, by Kinetoscope or kindred devices, of pugilistic encounters and fights and it was placed on the calendar.

Senator Caffery, from the committee on commerce, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 (to be made immediately available) for the improvement of the Mississippi from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river. This sum is to be taken out of the \$2,500,000 appropriated for the last river and harbor bill. The preamble states that the expenditure is necessary to relieve the flood sufferers and to preserve the lives and property of citizens and the government works on the river. The joint resolution was passed.

Senator Allen, populist, of Nebraska, offered a resolution, declaring that congress is not possessed of constitutional power to impose taxes on articles of daily consumption by the people, for the express and avowed purpose of increasing the private fortunes of any class of its citizens at the expense of the masses.

The resolution was laid on the table. Senator Pettigrew, silverite, of South Dakota, offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the civil service commission for a statement of the votes given by laborers and workmen in the government printing office and in other departments of the government are required to submit themselves to competitive examination, contrary to the provisions of the civil service law.

At 11:15 o'clock p. m., immediately at the close of the executive session, the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, objected to the approval of the journal or the transaction of business when the house was called to order today, because of the absence of a quorum. A call of the roll sustained Mr. Richardson.

The second roll call showed the presence of a quorum and at 11:10 o'clock the journal was approved and the reading of the tariff bill resumed. In making the announcement of the vote, Speaker Reed said: "The chair hopes that members will find it convenient with their private engagements to be present when the house meets. We have already lost an hour and ten minutes today because members have not been attentive to the charges. The rumored dissatisfaction among republican members of the house with the schedules of the tariff bill was manifested today when Messrs. McCall and Lovering, of Massachusetts, protested against the high rates of duty imposed in the wool and cotton schedules. The former said it was the woolen schedule of the McKinley bill that had caused the reaction against the protective system, resulting in the loss to the republicans of the house, the senate and the presidency. Mr. Lovering declared that the manufacturers of Massachusetts did not want the high rates, but asked a tariff that would stand. They believed in protection, but did not want to be smothered in its embrace. The statements of these members were warmly applauded by the democrats.

Mr. Russell called attention to the fact that the committee on ways and means had agreed to increase the duty on combed cotton at the request of Mr. Lovering, and he thought it came with bad grace from the gentleman from Massachusetts to criticize the high rates of duties.

Another republican outbreak was that by Mr. Johnson, republican, of Indiana, who wanted to alter some schedules which he said were not likely to be reached because of the irrelevant debate. He so persisted in talking, despite the commands of the chairman, Mr. Sherman, that the committee rose and the chairman reported that the committee did so in order that the rules of the house might be enforced. The speaker said that irrelevant de-

bate was inevitable, and that the basis of order was the recognition of the authority of the presiding officer. Mr. Johnson disclaimed any intention of being unruly, and without specific action the house went into committee again.

Members of the committee on ways and means, under the provisions of the special order, took control of the bill, and no amendments were offered during the day, except these that had been acted upon by them. The changes were generally of slight importance. At 5:05 o'clock the committee rose and the house passed the senate joint resolution making immediately available \$250,000 for the protection of the lower Mississippi, with an amendment, carrying some of the more pressing items in the deficiency bill passed week before last.

The house at 5:25 o'clock adjourned.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

The River Still Rising at Many Points and Levees Giving Way—Another Heavy Freshet Coming Down the River—Overflowing the Levee in New Orleans—The Worst Not Yet Reached.

Memphis, Tenn., March 29.—A large break has occurred in the levee at Wayside, Miss., nine miles below Greenville. The break is reported to be a bad one and in a section where the levee is high and strong as measurably safe.

The levee broke this afternoon back of Perthshire, Miss. The situation below here is reported alarming.

Washington, March 29.—General Wilson, chief of army engineers, received a telegram from Colonel Gillespie, president of the Mississippi river commission, dated Vicksburg yesterday, as follows: "Gauges along the river from Memphis to Vicksburg give flood readings varying 1½ to 3 feet above any previously recorded readings. The feeling everywhere is one of great uneasiness and all state levee boards are battling against rising floods, regardless of cost. As yet no widely spread damages have been reported, though several breaks in levees above Greenville on both banks have occurred. Levees are seriously strained at all points. The commission will give all possible aid by applying money balances to protection of works. The water is rising slowly below Helena."

New Orleans, March 29.—A special train from Helena, Ark., to The Daily States says: "The situation here today is worse than ever before. The river rose 2½ inches during the last twenty-four hours and a stiff gale has been blowing, almost without a moment's cessation since 3 o'clock last night. Mayor Fritzen issued a proclamation this morning, declaring the dangerous condition of things and calling upon all able-bodied men and boys to secure spades and put themselves under the command-in-chief of the levees. The proclamation met with hearty and prompt response, and at this moment 500 or 600 men are working on the levee, while many others are on the hill filling a long line of wagons with dirt, to be conveyed to the weakest points. The levees are in good condition considering the long siege, but the heavy wind and the knowledge that the river is to rise for several days longer has nerve every man for the most desperate fight ever seen in this country."

Captain Molty, of the rescue boat Titan, reports another break. It is at Wood Cottage landing, a mile and a half above Knowlton. The break was 500 feet wide yesterday as the Titan passed there, although it occurred late Saturday afternoon. This break will put the country back into a dangerous situation under water, down to Laconia, and Captain Molty thinks there is little doubt that that magnificent body of land will also be deluged. The break in the levee at Laconia is already in a precarious condition.

At Helena hope is strong but a desperate fight is being made all along the line. Today the entire front will be raised from one to two feet, making the levee from four to five feet higher than it was when the flood commenced. Many offers of assistance have been received, but Helena feels that she is able to take care of herself and the stricken ones to apply to her for shelter. More tents are due here today, but more refugees are reaching here from every point of the compass.

New Orleans, March 29.—The river has finally reached the top of the levees in this city, and this morning began running over into Mandeville street, directly in front of the celebrated French market building. It is not believed that any damage will occur to property.

An urgent request came from Algiers, the right bank of the river this morning for help to strengthen the levees, which were seriously weakened by the high water and the heavy wind of last night. The river rose seven-tenths of a foot in the past twenty-four hours, and is now eight-tenths of a foot above the station flood mark, which is the danger line.

Cairo, Ills., March 29.—The river fell one-tenth of a foot in the last twenty-four hours, but the severe rains this afternoon will offset the fall and by tomorrow the flood from the north is expected to reach here and the river will go higher than ever. The government boat, Minnetonka, reached here last night from Goldsboro. On her trip she rescued 125 persons and over 200 head of cattle.

A special to The Daily States from Vicksburg says: At 2 o'clock the break

south of Swiftwater, near Wayside station, was 700 feet wide, at a varying depth of six to eight feet. Levee officials are not hopeful of closing the break or stopping it from widening. Water from the break will go through Lake Lee into Deer creek, Lakes Lafayette and Washington, Steels bayou and thence into Vicksburg. A large portion of lower Washington, Sharkey, Issaquia and Sunflower counties will be inundated. The Riverside division of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad has been abandoned on account of this break. A steamer was sent to Diamond Island last night to remove 150 Louisiana convicts to Linawara and Pitcher's Point, where the levees are in a dangerous condition.

A severe wind storm from the east prevailed on the river last night, but the Louisiana levees did not give away. The steamer Bluff City, coming down from Memphis, reports the levees at Luna and Brooks mills in Chicot county, Ark., are in more than a dangerous condition.

Paducah, Ky., March 29.—The river is falling slowly but steadily at this place at the rate of about half an inch per hour. Reports received this morning from Danville, Tenn., state that two warehouses with 250 barrels of coal oil were washed away by the flood.

St. Louis, March 29.—The river is rising steadily at this point and is now within four feet of the danger line. Reports received from upper river points state that an immense flood is on its way down and may be expected here within the next forty-eight hours. It is raining at this point this afternoon and reports received at the local weather bureau state that the rain is general throughout Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Reports from Alton, Ills., at noon, state that the river is about stationary, but a rise is threatened.

Quincy, Ills., March 29.—The Mississippi river fell slightly today, and tonight the water registered 14 feet 9 inches above low water mark. It is believed that the fall is only temporary and that there will be another rise in a day or two.

Jackson, Miss., March 29.—News from the Mississippi river today is disheartening, not only to the state administration which has had 650 convicts hard at work on the levees for a week or more, but to the people of the great valley on the Mississippi who have made such a heroic fight against the muddy waters, spending their money freely and using every means and energy in up-building and strengthening the levees, but they broke last night. A special from Greenville, the Clinton Ledger says: "The crassness of Lake Lee is not about 10 feet wide and all hopes of closing it have been abandoned. Levees on Greenville front are still holding and a hard fight is being made to keep them in tact. Weather conditions are unfavorable, however, and at this hour the rain is pouring down in torrents. Lake Lee is seven miles south of Greenville on the Mississippi side, and the water from this break is going to flood thousands of acres of the finest farm lands in the world. It will spread out forty miles wide and cover the growing corn a depth of from one to five feet, and find its way to Deer creek and thence into the Yazoo river, through which it will finally get back into the Mississippi, but after devastating a strip of country about seventy-five miles long."

GREEK TROOPS ATTACK TURKS

They Capture the Earthworks Around Canaa—Declared to Amount to Declaration of War Against the Powers—Creteans Shelled by the Fleet.

London, March 29.—In the house of commons today Rt. Hon. George N. Curzon, under foreign secretary, read a number of telegrams from the admiral commanding the British warships in Crete waters. The admiral wired that the Cretean insurgents having refused to permit supplies of food to be sent to the Turkish force at Malaxa, an ultimatum was sent to them by the foreign admirals, informing the insurgents that the supplies must be allowed to go to the Turks, otherwise the foreign warships and troops would resort to force to compel obedience to their demands. In the meantime, the admiral added, the insurgents captured the Turkish block house at Lalava. (Cheers from the Irish benches.) The foreign admirals, the telegrams stated, then decided that it was necessary to drive the insurgents out of the block house and accordingly, the warships opened fire upon them. The firing lasted six minutes, at the end of which time the insurgents evacuated the block house, but not before they had looted and burned it. (Renewed Irish cheers.)

Mr. Curzon continued his reading after the cheers had subsided. The admiral wired that owing to repeated attacks on the part of the insurgents, the foreign admirals decided to treat them as enemies. (Cries of "shame" and to demand more troops from the powers in order to keep them in subjection. Colonel Vassos, commanding the Greek troops in Crete, received warning from the admirals to this effect and replied to it by ordering the capture of the block house at Malaxa and followed up his success by attacking and capturing the earthworks fort at Suda. Colonel Vassos, the admiral wired, had practically declared war against the powers.

The house subsequently went into committee of supply, whereupon the Hon. Philip Stanhope, radical, moved to reduce the salary of prime minister Salisbury, his object being to call attention to Crete.

Dr. Luis Sentenced.

Baltimore, Md., March 29.—Dr. Joseph J. Luis, who was on Friday last found guilty in the United States district court, of conspiracy, and of sending an armed military expedition against a friendly nation, was sentenced today to eighteen months in the Baltimore jail and to pay a fine of \$500. Counsel for Luis argued for two hours for a retrial; this being flatly refused by Judge Morris, they devoted their attention to an effort to have the judge suspend sentence and admit the Cuban patriot to bail pending an appeal to the supreme court, but all to no purpose.

To Be Tried by Drum-Head Court-Martial

London, March 29.—A dispatch received from Havana reporting the capture of Captain General Ruiz, the insurgent leader and his chief of staff states that both of the prisoners will be tried by a drum-head court martial, which means that they will certainly be shot.

Havana, March 29.—It is reported that Bermudez, the rebel leader, is again invalid, the result of wounds he received in battle.

DR. WOOD'S APPOINTMENT.

LETTER OF EXPLANATION FROM
SENATOR McCASKY.

Adjutant-General Cowles Candidate for Position of Minister to Greece—North Carolina Railway Exposition—Competition for Name of the Car—North Carolina Room in Confederate Museum—An Appeal for Relics to be Placed Therein.

Raleigh, N. C., March 29.—The fact that Captain W. H. Day and ex-Judge MacRae, both general counsel for the Seaboard Air Line, have accepted \$350 as a retainer to appear for Governor Russell in the injunction case at Greensboro, caused much comment here on Saturday night.

Mr. McCasky, a bolting populist member of the legislature, writes a letter to your correspondent, asking that it be printed so as to set Dr. Wood right before the people in regard to his appointment as the successor of Dr. Kirby at the insane asylum here. He says that "the nomination was honorably tendered and honorably accepted independent of all political bias or intriguing of any kind. No one thought of asking the presence of Dr. Wood before the caucus, but he was selected by every member of the minority caucus, before caucus action was had, as being the man of all men in the state, most worthy and competent to fill the position. Dr. Wood came to Raleigh at the solicitation of his brother and during the time he was there I saw him and asked him if he would accept. He answered that he would. Dr. Wood did not go before the caucus, nor did he so far as I know ask any one to support him."

Adjutant General Cowles is an applicant for the position of minister to Greece, to succeed Minister Alexander. The North Carolina rolling exposition car is to be finished by August 1st and will be named for the city that bids highest for that honor. Raleigh, Wilmington, Asheville and Charlotte will send in sealed bids.

A Massachusetts man has secured the contract to erect the handsome \$20,000 Capital club building, which is soon to be begun.

Superintendent Smith, of the penitentiary, has returned from his first visit to the state farms down on the Roanoke and expresses himself as very much pleased with their condition. Attention is being called to the fact that North Carolina has the next best room in the confederate museum in Richmond and at the same time it is the poorest of all of them. North Carolinians are asked to send some mementoes there and it is specially mentioned that nothing in connection with Governor Vance is in the room. Will not the simple mention of the fact secure some contributions from the state. University and Wake Forest base ball teams will play here Saturday.

Wilson Notes

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Wilson, N. C., March 29.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Willard M. Moss experienced a very severe accident. He was driving along Nash street in a buggy when he struck a horse and the horse took fright and started to run. In the sudden dash that the horse made Mr. Moss lost his balance falling from the vehicle to the ground. He struck upon his face. He was taken up in an unconscious condition and carried home. For a time it was feared that it would result fatally, but he is now slowly recovering.

For several mornings frost has made its appearance, and some think that the strawberry crop has been materially damaged. As yet no serious damage has come to the fruit crop.

Plans are nearly perfected by which Professor Joseph Kinney, of La Grange, will move his splendid school for girls to this place the coming summer. A stock company will be formed and new buildings will be put up, and the old institute building renovated.

Cubans Defeated.

Havana, March 29.—General Hernandez Velasco, while operating in the hills of Pinar del Rio, encountered at Cabeza de Rio Honda, a party of rebels 100 strong under the insurgent general, Ruiz Rivera. The rebels occupied a strong position and fought stubbornly, but after an hour's engagement they were defeated and dispersed. Major General Rivera, suffering from three bullet wounds, and his chief of staff, Colonel Bacalla, were taken prisoners, and Lieutenant Terry, of the insurgents, who was badly wounded by a fragment of a shell, was also left in the hands of the troops. The rebels carried some of their dead with them, but left ten on the field that they were unable to remove. The troops lost one man killed and one lieutenant and twenty-four privates wounded. The prisoners, General Rivera and Colonel Bacalla were brought to San Cristobal, but Lieutenant Terry died on the road.

The Helena's Trial Trip.

New London, March 29.—The gunboat Helena, sister to the Wilmington, was given her official trial cruise yesterday. Her official trial was also a speed of 15.8 knots. Her builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, will earn a bonus of \$5,000.

Tutt's Pills
Cure All
Liver Ills.

A CLEAR HEAD; good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtues.

A Known Fact.

An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation, bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Pain-Killer.

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint.

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Cold, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache. TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

Crown Prince Constantine at the Front

Athens, March 29.—Crown Prince Constantine and his party arrived at Larissa, where the prince will make his headquarters. They traveled by rail from Volo without mishap, and were everywhere along the route received with much enthusiasm. The whole garrison at Larissa were under arms to receive their commander. Crowds had assembled in the flag decked streets to welcome the crown prince and he was given an ovation as he proceeded from the railway station to the headquarters that had already been prepared for his reception. The enthusiasm of the troops and the populace was unparalleled.

DELINQUENTS.

You Must Pay Up or Lose
The Messenger

We are now sending out statements to those who are in arrears to The Messenger and we hope that all will respond promptly. We have recently changed the paper to twice a week without changing the price, which makes it the cheapest paper in North Carolina. Hereafter no name will be entered on our books without the cash with it. All are hereby requested to pay up or expect their paper discontinued. Remit by Registered Letter or Express Order at our expense.